NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1815. [VOL. LIV.—No. 2787.]

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,
Have just received,

LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with and without [illegible], which they will sell lower than any other Store in this State.

New Books.

They have also constantly for Sale,

An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and merit the attention of those wishing beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount of [illegible] per Cent. (from the lowest retail price) will be given.—Society Libraries can be furnished with any Books they may want, at as low prices as any Book Store in America.

July 15, 1815.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

Has for Sale,

SWEDES IRON assorted; Superfine FLOUR; and Lisbon SALT.

Newport, August 18.

ROBERT ROBINSON,

Has for Sale,

TEN or 12 Tons first quality St. Petersburgh clean HEMP, and [illegible] Tons Swedish square IRON, [illegible], 7-8 and 1 inch square.

Newport, August 18.

MORE FINE SHIRTINGS.

J. W. EDDY,

HAS received a few Pieces more of his superior 7-8 AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, which for texture and [illegible] are unequalled.

Newport, August 17.

New Way to Pay Old Debts.

SALE, at Mr. JOSIAH C. SHAW's [illegible] and purchase of him New-York [money] at 10 per cent. discount:—[pay]ing the same to

Underwood & Stevens,

Who will take it in payment for all [debt]s due them over six months [stan]ding.

Newport, August 11.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON's Estate are hereby notified, that a Dividend has been struck by the Court of Probate, of 39 cents and 8 mills on the dollar, and remains in the hands of the Administrators, to be distributed to the creditors of said Estate in proportion to their respective claims.

PELEG T. EASTON,
JONATHAN EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, August 24

FOR SALE,

THE Farm now improved by the subscriber, situated in Portsmouth, about 3 miles from Bristol ferry, adjoining the salt water, on the west side of the Island. Said Farm contains [illegible] Acres, and has a highway through it from the shore to the main road; it has a good stream of water running through said farm, and a grove of thrifty young oak and walnut trees. There is on the Farm a good Dwelling-House, barn, corn and chaise house, with two orchards with grafted fruit, containing about 4 acres, and a good well of water. Also for sale, A lot of wood land in Tiverton, about 3 miles from the stone bridge.—For terms, &c which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

SETH ANTHONY.

Portsmouth, August 24, 1815.

FOR SALE,

FIVE TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North Kingstown, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 300, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to Josiah [illegible] at the Factory, or to

BENJAMIN & DANIEL WAITE.

Newport, June 9.

DRY GOODS.

EIGHT Cases of ENGLISH and FRENCH DRY GOODS, of various kinds, received by the last arrivals from England, are just opened, and for Sale by

JAMES HAMMOND,

AT HIS

Dry Goods & Book-Store,

No. 104, Thames-Street, NEWPORT.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received, and for sale as above,

MAGIC OF WEALTH, a Novel by T. S. SURR, Author of Winter in London.

DICIPLINE, a Novel by the Author of Self-Control.

GUY MANNERING, or the Astrologer, by the Author of Waverly.

A new edition, of the Remains of HENRY KIRK WHITE.

ALSO,

A full and complete Assortment of

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Of all kinds.

And a new supply of the best of

ENGLISH STATIONARY,

At prices as low as ever.

Likewise, An additional supply of

PAPER-HANGINGS & BORDERS.

Newport, August 4. tf

SHIRTINGS.

ONE Case of undress'd British COTTON SHIRTINGS, manufactured expressly for the London market—*for good* Goods, they are scarcely equalled.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, August 2, 1815. tf

A Good Prize!

ON Wednesday last, No. 6,161 in the GRAND PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, now drawing in Boston, came up a Prize of

One Thousand Dollars!

This *Lucky* Ticket was sold in a Class of 10 Tickets, to Twelve Gentlemen, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

No. 118, Thames-Street.

Who undoubtedly has many more such to dispose of.

☞ A few *warranted undrawn* Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, can be obtained, if immediately applied for.—Present price of Tickets, $ 10 50—Halves 5 37—Quarters 2 75.

☞ *Postscript.*

ON MONDAY NEXT,

The *Grand National LOTTERY* commences Drawing in Baltimore—and on TUESDAY, Tickets rise to $10 50.

Tickets and Shares

In a great variety of Numbers, can be obtained as above, at the old price, until TUESDAY viz $10 whole—halves 5 25—Quarters 2 75.

Newport, August 26.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

Grand National Lottery,

DRAWS the 28th of this month.—Tickets $ 10 Whole—Halves, 5 25—Quarters 2 75.—Five Prizes of $ 20,000, 2 of 10,000, 10 of 5000, &c.

Grand Plymouth Beach Lottery,

5th Class, now drawing in Boston.—Tickets (warranted undrawn) $ 10 50 whole, 5 37 halves, 2 75 quarters.—One Prize of $ 20,000, 1 of 5000, 9 of 1000, &c.

3d Union Canal Lottery,

Draws next month—Tickets $ 3 whole, 1 62 halves, 87 cents quarters.—One Prize of 5000, 4 of 1000, 8 of 500, &c.

2d Canal Lottery,

Draws in October.—Tickets 5 dolls. whole, 2 62 halves, 1 37 quarters.—One Prize of $ 15,000, 1 of 4000, 6 of 1000, &c.

Prize Tickets in all Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets in the above—Apply at JOSIAH C. SHAW's

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,
No. 118, Thames-Street.

Newport, August 18. tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Newport, R. I. August 19, 1815.

☞ Those who may apply, will please to say advertised, or not.

ALLEN Erastus P.
Anthony Gould
Aull g Solomon
Bowler Capt.
Briggs Capt. J. jun.
Brown Margaret
Braid Ann
Bliss Simeon W.
Batston Maria
Buckley Mrs. Nancy
Brown Ann
Bosman William
Bowman Francis
Bellamy Mr.
Barker Susanna
Butler Edward R.
Babcock John 2 let.
Barlow Capt.
Bennet Peter
Bigley Sally
Burdick Benjamin
Billings Mary
Brownell Nathan
Buffum David jun.
Bliven Joseph
Case Dr S W
Crary Ludwick U. 2
Coblaigh Lucinda
Chadwick George
Coffin Simeon E.
Chappell Edward
Channing Walter & Co.
Champlin C. 3
Champlin G. 8
Champlin & Gardner
Dunwell Miss F.
Dennis Aaron C.
Dochray James R. 2
Dennis Samuel
Dyer Rachel
Dennis William
Dyer Joseph 2 let.
Eaton G. S.
Eggers Louis
Felton Elizabeth
French Edmund
Fedring Martin
Gibbs & Channing 4
Gardner John
Gray David
Gardner Samuel F.
Gardner Susan
Gennadu Daniel
Gromwell Moses
Gardner Champlin
Gardner C.
Hale Christopher
Hoxsie Sanford
Henry Mary
Handy [illegible]
Hickason Mr.
Hazard Ruce
Hopkins Isaac 2
Hopkins Mary
Hindley & Gregory 2
Kemp Capt. Aaron
Kendall Mrs. Mary
Kerth James
Lovie William
Loring George
Lewis Sally
Milner & Rogers
Miller William
Mitchell Thomas M.
Mason Silva
Marsh Phebe L.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Peckham William
Pierce Arnold
Perry Edward
Payne Freeman 2
Peckham E. S.
Pitman Nest
Norbone Martin
Newel Wm. T.
Nichols Matthew 2
Nickley John
Nicholson Lt. J.
Robinson Robert 2
Roswell Caleb
Read Elizabeth
Reed Mary Ann
Raven Richard
Reaves R.
Richardson A. 3
Richardson Jacob
Rose Frederick
Ravenel Daniel 1.
Sheed Capt. W W
Southwick Joseph
Stanton Mary S.
Slocum Oliver
Snelpaugh Oliver
Shearman George
(Jamestown
Stoddard John
Stephens Capt. J.
Singleton Joseph
Sherman John
Slocum William
Spencer Isaac R.
Simmons John 3
Smith Jacob
Sherman Martha
Taylor William
Taylor Nicholas 2
Taggart Isaac
Tillson G. jun.
Thurston Elizabeth
Tennant James
Thomas Richard
Tobey Capt. L.
Tribler Ulrica
Vernon W. H.
Vernon Eliza
Wood Peleg
Wright John
Wise William
Wydown Rev. S. 2
Wilcox John
Weeden Wm. P
Winthrop William
New-Shoreham.
Rose M. G
Middletown.
Barker Elisha
Chace James
Holmes Mary
Lake Benjamin
Tiger Sally
Weaver Aaron
Portsmouth
Brownell Jonathan
Chace Eliza Ann
Fort.
Adams Elihu
Swan Aaron
Young John
Woolworth E. 2 let.

General Post-Office,

August 4, 1815.

INFORMATION having reached this Department that stage drivers and mail carriers, on some post-roads, are in the practice of receiving, carrying and delivering letters contrary to law, under the mistaken impression that it is lawful so to do unless such letters be sealed.

It is not sealing that constitutes or determines the character or quality of a letter. Attempts of this kind, to evade the law and defraud the revenue, whether arising from ignorance or design, are not to be tolerated.

Post-Masters are enjoined to vigilance in detecting such violations of law, and are directed to prosecute them accordingly.

Contractors will be held responsible for the conduct of their stage drives and riders who shall carry or deliver letters otherwise than as permitted by law, and are hereby required to dischage any one who shall continue the practice.

R. J. MEIGS, jun.
Post-Master General.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having demands against the Subscriber, will please present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment. Those with whom he may have unsettled business of any description whatever, will please call and adjust the same, previous to the 15th of August next.

GEORGE WANTON.

N. B.—He will sell several Hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, viz. History, Travels, Novels, Poems, &c. at about one-half the original price, and will receive New-York money in payment.

Newport, July 28.

INTERESTING EUROPEAN NEWS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 29.

THE LATE NEWS.

By the Ship Mary-&-Susan, from Liverpool, we were favoured with files of London papers to the evening of the 23d ult. their contents are very interesting.

BONAPARTE, concluding it impossible to elude the cruisers who were watching him, has surrendered himself to a British Naval Commander—preferring this course to any other in his power, and to remaining in France to await his fate. The Bellerophon, 74, on board of which ship he was, is said to have left the Offing at Rochefort, on the 14th of July; but no account of her arrival had reached London at 2 o'clock on the evening of the 22d. The wind had been unfavorable.

The "Courier," which up to the time of his surrender, was strenuous for having him put to death, when caught; has changed its opinion, and is now an advocate for his life. If it is true that the ministry are considering of a place of confinement for him, it is evident he is to be spared. One report is, that he was to be sent to Dumbarton Castle; another, that the Island of St. Helena is decided on for his residence; a third, mentions Sheerness.

It appears that information has been obtained, or it has been suspected by the present government of France, that just before Napoleon's departure from Paris, stock was created to furnish him with funds for his subsequent splendid support, if he reached his contemplated destination.

The Allied Forces in great numbers have entered France at various points, and a large portion has pressed towards Paris. Reinforcements were still regularly sent from England—and from 6000 to 9000 troops, which had just arrived from Canada, were ordered to the Continent. The number of hostile troops on the French territory was estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000.—Some places still held out;—and some fighting had occurred, up to the last dates.

Much more irritation exists now on all sides, than when France was last invaded.—Then the Allies believed moderation was their best policy. The nation was spared as far as possible. The crisis passed easily. Louis was restored. Napoleon and his family provided for. A general amnesty proclaimed. The invaders retired, and left the new Government in "the full-tide of successful experiment." Commerce, agriculture and manufactures revived—human blood ceased to flow—and the domestic circle was no longer made miserable, by impressements for the land service. The Army had every privilege but that of fighting. But Napoleon returned from Elba, and how dreadfully was the scene changed! Every thing was reversed.

A sanguinary struggle has occurred; and a better prospect again opens; but the view is still obstructed by clouds. The Allies appear to have changed their policy—to estimate the people differently—to conceive they must be deprived of the power of disturbing the world again—and to think some degree of resentment proper, for their toil, expence and disappointment; and accidental exasperations, may carry this resentment further than intended.

Requisitions, for money and provisions, have been levied on many towns. France is obliged to support the foreign troops. This is in imitation of Napoleon's practice, in Austria, Prussia, &c.

The London editors strongly recommend, that the statues and pictures, plundered from other nations, and with which Bonaparte enriched the Museum of Paris, should all be re-claimed, and carried home by their original owners.

The "Courier" is for completely disarming France, and taking away some of her frontier Provinces;—as the Emperor was accustomed to separate territory from nations he subdued.

But if these measures are justly retributive, they still may tend to injure the popularity of Louis, and make it necessary constantly to keep a foreign force to hold him on his throne.

Some towns, between Paris and the frontier, where soldiers of the Allies have been massacred, have been given up to pillage or have been destroyed;—and the desperate but useless resistance which has been made at certain places, has tended greatly to augment the misfortunes of the country.

The quarrels between the Royalists and Revolutionalists have produced many scenes distressing to humanity; but which the Parisian editors, from motives of policy, mention as briefly as possible.

There are, in different parts of France, several "Free Corps," as they call themselves, which intercept the enemies' communications, harrass their rear, plunder their baggage, &c. and frequently pillage and ill-treat their own countrymen. To such a situation has France now arrived, that but for the presence of the Allies, it seems probably that a frightful civil war would rage, or the acts of the worst period of the Revolution be again exhibited.

A general order was issued at Paris July 15, disbanding the Federes and Tirailleurs, and ordering them to lay down their arms, and the officers of the line who commanded them to go to the army or their homes; and no man, who does not form a part of some military corps, shall be allowed to possess warlike arms.

A Commercial Treaty has been formed with England, and will soon be submitted to the American Government for ratification. It appears to provide that the British shall not trade with our Indians, nor we with those of the British—that we shall again have the trade of Calcutta—and that American vessels shall pay in British ports no higher duties than British vessels—and that English vessels shall pay in American ports no higher duties than American vessels—in fact abolishing, as to the parties, the discriminating duties. This will produce a new state of things to our navigation. It is probably an experiment on both sides; and the treaty we suppose is limited as to duration.

The latest information of BONAPARTE.

Capt Sherburne, from London, spoke on the 26th ult. a fishing-boat, which left Plymouth on the morning of that day, and informed that the Bellerophon, with BONAPARTE on board, arrived here the day previous.

On the 2d of August Capt. S. spoke a British brig, which left Falmouth on the 29th of July, and confirmed the account of the arrival of NAPOLEON.

The London Globe says, it is rumored Bonaparte will be confined at Sheerness; and that several of the Cabinet Ministers have gone there to make arrangements, and give the necessary orders.

We were yesterday favoured with a Portland Gazette Extra, of Saturday evening last, announcing the arrival of the ship Margaret, Capt. M'Lellan, in 32 days from Liverpool—bringing London dates to the 23d, and furnishing intelligence similar to what has been received here. About the 23th of July the Margaret spoke a vessel which informed that Napoleon Bonaparte was in England.

A second edition of the Statesman of the 23d July, says, "An article in our paper of yesterday announced the departure of Bonaparte, dated Rochefort, the 12th inst. but, however, he did not finally depart till the 14th. He went on board the Bellerophon on the 12th, but the embarking his suite and baggage lasted two days, and he set sail only on the morning of the 14th."

Bonaparte's Surrender to the English.

PARIS, JULY 18.

From the Moniteur.

At length we have some intelligence, and decisive intelligence too, relative to Bonaparte. He has surrendered himself to the British, and is at this moment on board the Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland.

Measures had been taken to prevent the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, and it will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the Maritime Prefect of Rochefort to the Minister of the Marine, that the result has been such as we had reason to expect.

"ROCHEFORT, JULY 15—10 P. M.

"In execution of your Excellency's orders, I embarked in my boat, accompanied by Baron Ricard, Prefect of the Lower Charente. The reports from the roads for the 14th had not then reached me, but I was informed by Capt. Phillibert, commanding the Amphitrite frigate, that Bonaparte had embarked on board the Epervier brig, as a flag of truce, determined to proceed to the English cruising station.

"Accordingly, at day-break, we saw him manœuvring to make the English ship Bellerophon, commanded by Capt. Maitland; who on perceiving that Bonaparte was steering towards him, had hoisted the white flag at the mizen.

"Bonaparte, and the persons in his suite, were received on board the English ship. The Officer whom I had left to make observations communicated to me this important news, and Gen. Becker, who arrived soon after, confirmed it.

(Signed) "BONNEFOUX.

"Naval Captain, and Marine Prefect."

Foreign News.

Late and Important from France and England.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

FROM FRANCE.

The fast ship Ariosto, Capt. Lambert, arrived at this port last evening in 24 days from Havre-de-Grace, by which arrival we have received Paris papers to the 28th of July.

Capt. L. states, that Bonaparte had voluntarily embarked on board the British 74, Bellerophon, at Rochefort, and sailed for England on the 16th of July, claiming protection of the Prince Regent, being afraid of assassination in France.—He previously had addressed a letter to the Prince Regent, on this subject, which we have translated.—Capt. Lambert further states, that when he sailed, Bonaparte remained on board the Bellerophon at Plymouth, and that it was expected he would be ordered to St. Helena.

Louis the 18th was fully re-instated on the Throne of France, and the departments were re-organizing under the new dynasty.

It appears from the latest French papers, that the most perfect tranquility reigned in every part of France.

The Prussian Troops have become extremely licentious. The Emperor Alexander and Lord Wellington had declared, that unless they desisted from their depredations, they would withdraw their armies from France, and leave them to the vengeance of the enraged populace. Whether this declaration had the desired effect, was not known at Havre.

Capt. L. further states, that on Thursday last he spoke the schooner Jennett, Capt. Pond, 23 days from Bourdeax for New-York. Capt Pond informed that in the Bay of Biscay he spoke a brig from Leghorn, which reported that Com. Decatur had made Peace with the Dey of Algiers, and that the American squadron was then in the harbour of Algiers.

Translations from Paris Papers to July 28th, per the Ariosto

PARIS, July 26.—London papers are received to the 21st, in which the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Bellerophon, and her arrival at Plymouth, is stated. The London paper adds, that it is impossible that any determination of the government in relation to this news could have been known at this period. The French paper adds, "that the most effective measures should be adopted, to put it out of his power ever again to trouble the world; and we agree in opinion with the English journalist, that to attain this point, it will not be sufficient to shut him up in the Tower of London, or an old Scotch castle; he should be transported to a great distance from the continent of Europe, the Island of St. Helena for example.—We are firmly convinced, that Bonaparte, by himself, will hereafter be nothing more than a cypher; but his name may perhaps, excite unworthy hopes, and serve as a pretext for treasonable plots and insurrection, which may trouble France and perhaps all Europe.—It is therefore absolutely necessary, that his fate should be decided on, in one way or the other.

Death to his supporters and adherents.—This is the only means to put an end to the alarms and machinations of which he might become the object.—His removal to an immense distance from Europe, is as imperiously demanded by policy as by humanity."

LONDON, JULY 22.—The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday. Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ridiculous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at 4 o'clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official letter by Lord Castlereagh, from the Duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 17th of July.

Bonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the great powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws; and which I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, but the most generous of my enemies."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Austrian army, at the last dates, occupied Lourgogne, the department of the Nivore, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians, and Wirtembergers, to observe the army of the Loire, which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bourdeaux, on the 18th July, on the re-hoisting of the Bourbon flag

Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, addressed to the soldiers, containing his submission to the authority of the King.

A deputation from the garrison of Strasburgh, and other French corps, arrived at Paris on the 26th of July, to offer their submission to the King

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris, under an escort of Austian cavalry.

The fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides.

PARIS, JUNE 19. It is estimated that there are no less than *Half a Million* of foreign troops now on the French territory, all subsisting on the produce of the French soil.—Great part of these troops are in Paris, and vicinity; where very heavy contributions are continually laid and threatened.

Prince Blucher had demanded a war contribution of One Hundred Millions of francs; but the King interceded with Alexander, and the sum has been reduced to eight millions, which has, in the first instance, been amerced on the Notaries in 120,000 francs; on the Lawyers 300,000; Merchants 600,000; Bankers 600,000; Brokers 500,000, &c.

PARIS, JULY 24.

SURRENDER OF BONAPARTE.

Previous to Buonaparte's departure for Rochefort he demanded permission to carry with him 2200 volumes of the library of Trianon, together with the superb Egyptian manuscripts of Denon, and the Greek Iconography of M. Viscoutt. He was allowed to take them, and attended in person to their packing; and was said to be particulerly careful of those which treated on American subjects.

His effects were transported in six waggons; two of them said to be loaded with gold and silver specie and plate.

Bonaparte arrived at Rochefort the 2d July; and after many fruitless attempts to put to sea with the two frigates which had been provided for him he embarked on the 14th on board the British man of war Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland.

The official letters state, that on the 8th the Count de Grogaw, announced to the Saale frigate, that the Ex-Emperor would embark the next day; but the arrival of a courier from Paris hastened his departure that afternoon, to Fouras in an open boat; where he went on board the Saale:—That on the 9th Baron Ricare, the Prefect, went on board, and a council having been held, Bertrand and Beker went on board the English Commodore, and remained several hours.

The object and result of this mission has been variously related; but nothing official has transpired from the negotiators. What is most probable, is, that they asked for passports for the frigates to proceed;—which were of course peremptorily refused: That then they solicited an asylum for Bonaparte on board the English fleet; and that this undoubtedly was readily granted by Capt. Maitland to the extent of his authority; which was to assure him of being treated with respect; that his personal safety should be guaranteed while on board, and that he should immediately convey him to England and place him at the disposal of the British Government. This was all he was authorized to agree to; and Lord Castlereagh's despatch announcing the surrender, shows that no other promises were made

On the 14th July, Capt. Bonnefouk, a naval officer, wrote to the Minister of War, that he had received information from an officer which he had employed to make observations, and from General Beker, that on the 14th Bonaparte embarked on board the French brig Epervier as a flag of truce, and proceeded towards the station of the English cruizers: That she manouvered to make the English ship Bellerophon, commanded by Capt. Maitland; who on perceiving that the brig was steering towards him, hoisted a white flag at the mizen; and Bonaparte, and his suite were received on board.

The Moniteur of the 18th intimates that measures had been taken to prevent the escape of Bonaparte.

There can be no doubt that the treasure which Bonaparte took with him, was all embarked on board the Epervier, and is now with him.

JULY 26.

The following principal conditions of the Treaty now negotiating at Paris, it is said, are finally settled:—

The integrity of France to be maintained. The expences of the war to be defrayed by France in four years. The evacuation of the country by the Allied troops to commence on the 25th of August, with the exception of some corps, whose stay will be prolonged until the complete and solid re-establishment of the public tranquility.

JULY 27.—We are assured in a positive manner that the treaty of peace was signed last evening. By this treaty, it is said that the contributions imposed by the allied troops will be taken out of the indemnities stipulated in favor of the powers; but the condition which will please all good Frenchmen most, is, that the integrity of France is solemnly recognized.

Positive news from the army of the Loire announce, that there was no doubt of its complete submission. Since the 18th, officers and soldiers bear the white cockade.

Faithful to the principle of the alliance formed between the powers of Europe, and only directed against the man, who usurping anew the power over France, has caused to re-appear all the evils which war brings in its train, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, who has shewn himself so constantly animated with the noble desire of putting an end to them, having been informed that Napoleon Bonaparte had surrendered himself to the naval forces of his Britannic Majesty, hastened to cause all hostilities on the coasts of France to cease.—His Excellency Lord Castlereagh has communicated to the Minister of the King an official notice of these orders, and the following note to this effect has been addressed to his Highness Prince Talleyrand:

NOTE.

The undersigned, the principal Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty for foreign affairs, has received from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, orders to inform Prince Talleyrand, and through him his Most Christian Majesty; that so soon as the news was received in England that Bonaparte had surrendered himself to the naval forces of Great-Britain; his Royal Highness immediately gave orders to cause all hostilities on the coast of France to cease.

The undersigned, communicates with the greatest pleasure to his Royal Highness Prince Talleyrand, the copy of the orders given on this subject, and seizes this occasion to renew to him the assurances of his distinguished consideration

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Paris, July 24, 1815.

His Royal Highness Prince Talleyrand.

JULY 28.

Yesterday Madame, the Duchess of Angouleme, entered Paris by the Barrier of St. Denis. She arrived at the Thuilleries at 3 o'clock.

Monsieur, brother of the King, the Duke of Berri, and a detachment of the Parisian National Guard, preceded her. During the whole route the air resounded with the cries of "*Long live Madame d'Angouleme, long live the Bourbons*"

Gen Baron Montfort, chief of the staff of the army of observation of Jura, arrived yesterday morning, bringing with him the entire and unreserved submission of that army to the king.

We are informed that Prince Blucher has left Paris for his head-quarters.

We are assured that those public officers who were ousted by Napoleon, will receive as an indemnity the half of their salaries for the whole of the period of their deprivation.

It is said that Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, is to take command of the army of the Loire. Prince Echmuhl (Davoust) arrived to-day at Paris

Addresses of devotion and fidelity to the King continue to arrive from all quarters to the Minister of War.

Marshal Soult has been arrested at Mendes by the National Guards. He was carried to the prefecture of Mendes, where he is confined, until orders from the government be received.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 29.

Very late from England.

The fast-sailing ship Gov. Strong, Capt. Scott, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 29 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th of July.

By this arrival we have received London papers to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 28th July, from which we have made many interesting extracts.

Bonaparte had reached Torbay, where he would be detained without any intercourse with the land, until the pleasure of the British government should be known respecting him. Various conjectures were indulged as to his ultimate destination; some supposing he would be sent a state prisoner to the Tower, and others that he would be transported to St. Helena.

The Hon. Mr. Bagot, Ambassador to the United States of America, it is said in the London Globe of July 24, will proceed to New-York in the Lacedemonian, Capt. Jackson, which was fiting up for his conveyance.

The same paper of the 19th July says, "In the new commercial arrangements with America, we learn that some privileges have been granted to America in the fur trade."

The ship Lorenzo, Capt. Dunbar, for New-York, with Messrs. Gallatin and Clay on board, sailed from Liverpool on the 23d July.

"The Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of Mr James Maury as Consul at Liverpool for the United States of America"—*Lon. Gaz.*

LONDON, JULY 25.

Bonaparte at Torbay.

Yesterday evening it was announced by telegraph that the Bellerophon was arrived at Torbay, and this morning about 5 o'clock, Lieut. Fletcher, Flag-Lieut. of Sir H. Hotham, arrived in town with despatches, giving account of her arrival at that anchorage with Bonaparte and his suite, consisting of 45 persons

We understand that the Bellerophon has been ordered round to Plymouth, and that the most positive instructions have been given to prevent all intercourse with the ship, that none of the party will be allowed to come on shore, and that no persons whatever will be permitted to visit the ship. St. Helena is still mentioned as the place of his future destination

We have great pleasure in observing from the Flanders Mail that Prussia has reclaimed all the plunder which had been torn from her during the period of Gallic conquest and spoliation, and that the Paris Museum is disgorging this portion of its riches, or rather of its disgrace.

There have been great rejoicings at Brussels and throughout Flanders, for the capture of Napoleon.

Letters from Brussels state, that the King of the Netherlands has created the Duke of Wellington Prince of Waterloo, and conferred on him the estate of La Belle Alliance.

The Official Gazette of Paris contains, in five sheets, the act of the Congress of Vienna for alloting and dividing the Continent of Europe. It seems to have been published at this critical moment to dispel the apprehensions of the French as to any purpose of dismemberment of their territory; and certainly if the principle and letter of this solemn act of the Potentates be observed and adhered to, there can be no encroachment made on the boundary of France, as fixed by the treaty of Paris. We have given merely an index of this act, as an abridgement, or even a copy, if its length would allow its insertion, would not be intelligible without the assistance of a map.

Earl Bathurst has officially announced to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the cessation of all hostilities against the coast of France, and that his Majesty's vessels suffer all French vessels under the white flag to navigate freely.

The *British* army in the vicinity of Paris consists of 20,000, and other detachments are to be stationed permanently in several of the fortresses. 12,000 more are on their way to France.

LONDON JULY 26.

Reception of Bonaparte.

The Bellerophon has arrived in Torbay, and yesterday morning at 5, Lieut. Fletcher, the Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Henry Hotham, reached the Admiralty with Dispatches, announcing the arrival of that ship with Bonaparte on board, and a Suite, consisting of 45 persons, five Generals, three or four Lieutenant-Colonels, and as many Captains. The Generals consist of Bertrand, Savary, Lallemand and De Moutholon.—Part of the suite came in the Myrmidon and a General Gorgand in the Slaney, being the bearer of a letter from Bonaparte to the Prince Regent

The whole we understand are sent to Plymouth sound, and the most strict and positive orders given to prevent all communication with the ship, in order to obviate the danger that might ensue to boats crowding round her in an open bay, attracted by that idle curiosity which is one of the foibles of our countrymen; and we think it right to mention this, as it may be the means of preventing disappointment to those who, we doubt not, would flock down from many miles of surrounding country to see the man who has played so extraordinary a part in, and caused so much misery to, every nation of Europe.

What his ultimate destination may be, we have not the means of knowing, perhaps it may not be finally determined on, but we cannot help of thinking that, if exile be the sentence pronounced, St. Helena is the most porper place that could possible be fixed, as he will there be deprived of the means of further disturbing the world by his intrigues, which, if at liberty, we have no doubt he would still be carrying on.

Our letters this morning from Torbay contain the following particulars respecting Bonaparte.

TORBAY, JULY 24.—Arrived this day his Majesty's ships Myrmidon and Bellerophon: on board the latter is Napoleon Bonaparte, General Bertrand, his wife, and three children; the Count Moutholon, his wife, and one child; Savary, Las Casses and his son, General Allemand, and several others—in all about 34. The Port Admiral at Plymouth and Lord Keith are expected this afternoon from that port, when it will be known what is to become of Napoleon and his party: at present we know nothing of what is intended to be done with them No strangers are permitted to go along-side he Bellerophon, but Napoleon is seen plain enough by all at the stern-gallery, and those that go round the ship have a full view of him.

"Another letter of the same date, from Torbay, after confirming all that is said in the preceding, states, that the Duke of Rovigo, Count Las Casses, Count Moutholon and family, two Lieutenant-Colonels, three Captains, and two Lieutenants, are on board his Majesty's ship Myrmidon. It then states, that boats may pass round the Bellerophon, but are not permitted to go along side. That Napoleon is almost constantly in the stern-gallery, and the parties who have been off, have approached near enough to distinguish that he has greyish eyes, brown hair, &c. &c."

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Maitland, of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Basque-roads, the 14th inst.

For the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count La Casses and General Allimond this day came on board his Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon ... for the purpose of throwing ... the generosity of his Royal H... the Prince Regent.

Conceiving myself autho... their Lordship's secret order, I ... ceded to the proposal, and he ... bark on board this ship to... morning.

That no misunderstanding ... rise, I have explicitly and cle... plained to the Count Las Cas... have no authority whatever ... terms of any sort; but that all I ... is to convey him and his suite ... land, to be received in such ma... his Royal Highness may deem ... dient.

ROCHEFORT, J...

(Extract of a private letter ...)

I can at least give you certa... about the departure of the ma... done us so much mischief ... moments upon the French soil ... answered the expectations of h... sans. If all of them had been wi... of them, as we were, they would ... soon have forgotten him.

While he remained in the ro... parts shewed only feebleness ... tution as to the measures whi... deavored to take to escape ... To his embarrassment ... added an insurmountable ... which took hold of his senses ... at the Isle of Aix, where ... two days, or on board the ... overcame him, even while ... conversation.

The more the danger ... more his indecision increase... distrustful of the counsels ... given for his safety. The proje... sailing in the frigates had be... d, from the time the English ... mander refused their pass... then resolved to defend himself ... Isle of Aix: he there, on ... 14th, for a moment ... the crew, and caused the ... ries to be prepared for an attac... according to the confessions of his ... est partisans, eye-witnesses of his ... duct, his energy had wholly aba... him. He appeared to be destit... ideas.

To the acclamations of ... he replied, that there was no mor... for them, that they had suffered ... be ignorant of the *devotion of ... rine*; that this corps ought to ha... clothed, and that he saw clearly th... cres had deceived him like all the... —At last he took into his ... to freight a Danish vessel, and to ... the English cruizers if he coul... cumstances induced him to de... plan; another was next employe... French vessels were purchased ... sum of 14,000 francs; they we... ed in haste Eight officers of t... dressed as sailors, formed his cre... were commanded by M. Centy ... of this corps. The role d'equip... the usual form was sent on boar... would have bought, he had the ... his determination. Every thi... ready for departure. But M ... and his wife burst into tears; th... frightened with so perilous a vo... dertaken in a frail barque of ... tons.—Bonaparte assembles a ... on board and enquires as to the ... will have to run. The Co... Philiport declares to him that ... answer for the success of the ... all his staff are of the same o... It was then that he took the r... to deliver himself to his enem... terminating his bloody career b... of cowardice On the 15th at ... A. M. clothed in the garb of a ... accompanied by his suite, he l... frigate, rubbing his hands to ... He had superintended, in p... embarkation of his people and h... The wind and the tide were ... he arrives at eight o'clock, on ... English vessel, anchored in ... Roads. He is there well rece... feeting a firm countenance, ... "the fortune of arms bring m... my most cruel enemies, bu... upon their honor" After ... questions the officers upon th... the vessel, upon its armament, ... through all the batteries as o... day. It was at this period th... him to return to the Isle of A...

I can guarantee to you the ... of these details. They are n... I saw them myself.

By the Ma...

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, ...

A letter from Bordeaux ... July contains the following: ... "The allied powers must ... paid for the trouble, and e... curred.—20,000 men, it is s... main in France some time, ... army can be re-organized ... principles."

MASSACHUSET...

BOSTON, AU...

Reported Peace with A...

The Brig Wanderer, Ne... rived yesterday from Cadiz, ... left the 25th July.

Capt. Newcomb confirms ... of the capture of the Alge... and corvette by Commodo... and reports that about th...

the gallant Commodore concluded a TREATY OF PEACE with the Dey of Algiers, in which both sides agree to restore all captures made, and the Dey to make allowances for the detention of our vessels. It is added that the Algerines had captured ten or eleven of our merchantmen. Despatches for government, with these events, it is also added, sailed for the United States in the Epervier about the 1st, and Ontario about the 11th July. It is extraordinary one of them, at least, has not arrived.

A number of letters from the squadron came in the Wanderer, but we have not seen any which confirm the above.

Among the letters are despatches from Com. Decatur, and others, to the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of State &c. They came from Carthagena to Cadiz.

That the above was reported at Cadiz cannot be doubted; yet there are many reasons for disbelieving it altogether.—We have news from Gibraltar to July 13, and nothing of all this—nothing of the Epervier, which is said to have sailed July 1,—nothing of the 11 vessels captured by the Algerines. We have had intelligence of the capture of one American vessel only by the Algerines; it is not probable that any others, it is entirely incredible that 10 others, should have fallen into their hands. Besides, is this such a treaty as Decatur would make?

Extract of a letter from a Lt. of the United States frigate Macedonian, on board prize frigate Mishouri, *dated*

CARTHAGENA, JULY 2, 1815.

"I arrived here on the 23d of June, in the late Algerine brig of war Estedio, of 22 guns, and about 200 men, prize to our squadron under the command of Com. Decatur.

"I presume, ere this you have heard of our capturing an Algerine frigate off Cape de Gatte, on the 17th June. The Mishouri, the prize frigate, from which I address you, is a 44 gun ship, and had a complement of upwards of 400 men, I think the stoutest I ever saw on board of any ship. She was the flag vessel and commanded by an Admiral, who was killed early in the action. The contest only lasted about 8 or 10 minutes. The number of her killed could not be ascertained, but she was literally cut to pieces in her spars and rigging. Our loss was trifling, only 4 killed, (3 by a gun bursting) and one by a musket ball from the enemy—the wounded did not exceed 10.—I would enter into a descriptive detail as respects the character and appearance of these uncouth looking people, were I not confident that your knowledge of them extended much further than my own,* and therefore it would be productive of neither information or amusement to you, but I must add, that they are the most servile beings on earth."

** The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed has been in Algiers.*

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1815.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Much interesting matter will be found in our columns, under this head.

What is to be done with Bonaparte?

The London Courier is supposed to speak the language of the ministry; or at least, to contain no material misrepresentations of the views of the cabinet, and what it now says concerning the fate of Bonaparte, is entitled to, at least some confidence. In that paper of July 22d is a long editorial article, on this subject, too long for republication, extracts, at this time, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

"That Bonaparte is at length secure; that he "who kept the world in awe," is deprived of all further power to do mischief, is an advantage the importance of which cannot be duly appreciated, without contemplating the possible, nay probable, consequences of his having been able to secrete himself or to escape. Had he got to America, who would have pronounced it a chimerical speculation that he might have obtained power away in the United States, or that he might have procured vast influence in those provinces of South-America which are now in arms against Spain? These chances are at an end—all these apprehensions are now idle. But by weighing these things, by considering the danger that might have occurred had he escaped, that we are able to feel and appreciate the full value of his having surrendered himself to us. Another point is, that he has thereby fixed the seal of condemnation upon all those calumnies which for years he has spread in speeches and in writings against this country. He has given himself up to a people whose destruction he meditated and attempted, and whose power and very existence he had pronounced to be incompatible with the welfare of the rest of Europe; stimulated and confirmed in this hatred by Fouché, among the rest, Fouché, now Louis 18th's confidential Minister, who in a letter to Collot d'Herbois, dated from Lyon breathed the following wish: "Let the perfidious and ferocious Albion be assailed on all sides! Let the whole Republic form but one volcano to vomit upon them the devouring lava! Let the infamous Island which produces these monsters, cease to longer belong to humanity, be forever buried in the waves of the sea."

"In going on board a British ship of war, he surrendered himself to the British Government, whose officer Capt. Maitland was. Let us not be supposed for a moment that in discussing this question, we mean to palliate the enormous crimes of Bonaparte, or to contend that they do not deserve condign punishment. But the question is simply this. Bonaparte voluntarily surrenders himself a prisoner of war into the hands of the Prince Regent of Great Britain, and the law of nations prescribes that "as soon as your enemy had laid down his arms and surrendered his person, you have no longer any right over his life." If it be said that he paid no regard to the law of nations, and has no right to their protection, it may be answered that the former violation of them would afford us no justification in violating them ourselves, especially when he is no longer in any condition to repeat that violation. But then comes the answer of our other respectable contemporary, "*Deliver him up to the justice of his injured Sovereign.*" Why he could have done that himself without our interference. But as he did not do it, as he surrendered himself to us, and we received him, he must have surrendered himself under the conviction that he should receive an asylum, which conviction we confirmed by the act of receiving him—or Capt. Maitland would have refused receiving him. It seems therefore, that we cannot give him up—that we shall afford him an asylum—that his life will be spared, but that we shall have him in such safe custody that he shall not be able to disturb again the repose or the security of the world."

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The London papers, received at New-York, announce, that a Commercial Treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, has been negociated by the American and British Commissioners, and waits only for the exchange of ratifications to render it complete.—This important fact is also mentioned in several letters received in New-York; one of which says, the Treaty was signed in London on the 3d of July.

Messrs. Gallatin and Clay sailed from England on the 23d July, in the ship Lorenzo, for New-York.—They doubtless are the bearers of the treaty ratified by the Prince Regent.

The London Courier, of the 17th July, gives the following as the substance of the Treaty:

By the first article the *Discriminating Duties* are to be reciprocally abolished in both countries. This benefit extends to cargoes as well as vessels.—Thus, in future, if the Treaty is ratified, American Cottons, &c. will pay the same duty, whether imported in American or English vessels: At present, cottons imported in American vessels pay three-pence per pound, but in British vessels only one. On the other hand, British goods imported into the United States will pay the same duty, when brought in English or American vessels.—At present, Goods imported in British vessels, have to pay the heavy expense of fifteen and a half per cent. *additional* duty.

The second article renews the 13th article of the Treaty made in 1794, and signed by Lord GRENVILLE and Mr. JAY, on the admittance of American vessels in all the sea-ports and harbors of the British territories in the East-Indies; and the direct trade between the said territories and the United States; with the provisos then agreed upon.

A third article, which is viewed of importance by the American Government, restricts British subjects from trading with the Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U. S. and American subjects from trading with the Indians within the British territories.

As to the trade to China, which some of the papers have spoken of, the Americans have just the same right to trade there as we, or the subjects of any other independent nation have.

In the British House of Commons on the 4th of July, Mr Baring wished to know if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had it in contemplation, before the close of the session, to introduce any measure for carrying the commercial regulations of the Treaty with America into effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the honorable gentleman must be aware that this could not at present be done in any regular form, but he reminded him that a bill was then in the House for regulating the trade with America.

At the town-meeting on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Representatives in the General Assembly, for the ensuing six months, viz:—BENJAMIN HAZARD, HENRY HULL, AUDLEY CLARKE, LEWIS ROUSMANIERE, SILAS DEAN, WILLIAM C. GARDNER.

The Franklin, 74, was safely and handsomely launched at the navy yard in Philadelphia on Monday the 21st ult.

SPECIE.

It will be seen by the following prices of Gold and Silver in Liverpool, extracted from a Philadelphia paper, that specie is nearly at PAR in England. The inducement for our merchants to send it abroad therefore no longer exists, and the great demand and high premium for those precious metals will of course cease also.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, July 15, 1815.

PRICES CURRENT.

New Dollars.—4s. 6 1-2d. sterling per Spanish Dollar; American Dollars 2d. less.

Portuguese Gold—5l. per oz.

New Doubloons—4l. 14s. 6d. per oz.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the RHODE-ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY, holden in this town on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:—

PARDON BOWEN, M. D. *President.*
Dr. WILLIAM WHITRIDGE, *1st Vice-President.*
Dr. CALEB FISK, *2d Vice-President.*
JOHN MACKIE, M. D. *Rec. Sec'ry.*
Dr. WILLIAM TURNER, *Cor. Sec'ry.*
Dr. THOMAS M. BARROWS, *Treasurer.*
Dr. HORATIO G. BOWEN, *Librarian & Cabinet Keeper.*
Dr. ENOCH HAZARD, Dr. DAVID KING, Dr. E. T. WARING, Dr. J. COMSTOCK, *Censors for the Southern District.*
S. DROWN, M. D. L. WHEATON, M. D. Dr. JOHN M. EDDY, Dr. SAMUEL HUDSON, *Censors for the Northern District.*

The Anniversary Discourse was read by Dr. *William Turner.*

Dr. *John Mackie* was appointed first, and Dr. *William G. Shaw* second Orator, for the next Anniversary.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 23d ult. Mr. CALVIN HITCHCOCK was ordained over the First Congregational Church and Society in this town.—The Rev. D. Waldo offered the Introductory prayer; Rev. William Patten, D. D. preached the Sermon; Rev. M. Shepard offered the consecrating Prayer; Rev. C. J. Tenney gave the Charge; Rev. O. Thompson expressed the Fellowship of the Churches; Rev. H. Wight offered the concluding Prayer. The exercises were performed much to the satisfaction of a very respectable and attentive assembly.

On the 16th ult. Mr. BENJAMIN WHITMORE was ordained over the Congregational Church and Society in Tiverton. The Rev. Mr. Cobb of Rochester, (Mass.) offered the introductory Prayer; Rev. T. Andros preached the Sermon; Rev. N. Everett offered the consecrating prayer; Rev. Mr. Le Baron gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Holmes expressed the fellowship of the churches; Rev. Mr. Shephard offered the concluding prayer. All the circumstances of the Ordination were peculiarly pleasant; and the friends of religion were highly gratified, that a people for 13 years destitute of the ministry are now blessed with a Pastor.

Died,

At Philadelphia on the 9th ult: suddenly, Mr. *DAVID FAIRMAN*, aged 33 years, a respectable artist.

In this town on Tuesday last, Mr. *LOUIS JOUVET*, in the 65th year of his age.

At Dartmoor prison, (England) in April last, of the small pox, Mr. *WILLIAM REDWOOD EASTON*, aged 34 years, son of Mr. John Easton, of this town.—About 10 years since he was impressed from a vessel belonging to New York, and compelled to serve on board a British man of war, until a few months after the commencement of our late war with England, when he declared himself an American, and was thrown into prison, where he continued until his death.

DROWNED,

On Saturday evening last, in Long-Island Sound, from on board the New-York Packet Sally on his passage from New-York to this port, Mr. JOHN C. GARDNER, Merchant, of Charleston, (S. C.) and son of the late John Gardner, Esq. of this town, aged 34 years.—Mr. GARDNER had just arrived at New-York from Charleston, and taken passage in the Packet for this place, for the purpose of spending a few weeks here with his friends, when during the passage, he accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned; every exertion was made to save him, but all was in vain!—Mr. Gardner has resided in Charleston ten years, and for several years has been a Bank as well as Insurance Director: by his correct course of conduct he had justly acquired the character of an upright and intelligent Merchant, and, as such, the most perfect confidence was reposed in him. His melancholy fate may justly be esteemed a public, as well as private calamity; for society is thus deprived of a most useful, and valuable member. To his afflicted mother and sister the loss is indeed irreparable.—Rarely does an instance occur where brighter prospects are blasted by the shaft of death. His friends and acquaintance will long cherish the remembrance, and regret the loss of one, of whom we may truly say, that those who knew him best, esteemed and loved him most.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Sept. 2, 1815.

ENTERED,

Brig Agenora, Bailey, Turks-Island
Sloop M. D. Jones, Cahoons, New-York

CLEARED,

Ship John Shaw, Turks-Island
Sloop Swallow, Ambrose, West-Indies
Schooner Minerva, Read, Baltimore
Sloop B. D. Jones, Cahoone, New-York
Shepherdess, Northup, ditto

Arrived at Wickford, (in this District) on Saturday last, brig Agenora, Bailey, 15 days from Turks-Island, with salt. Left there, brig Day, Don, from New-York, and sloop Windham, Wood, just arrived from New-London.—In lat. 28, long. 73, spoke brig Alert, Gibson, 28 days from Nantucket for Havanna.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last in distress, Ship Pegu, Anderson, of Philadelphia.—The Pegu sailed from Philadelphia on the 25th July, bound to Lisbon, with a cargo of flour and corn, and on the 9th of August, in lat. 38, long. 56, experienced a severe gale of wind, in which the ship sprung a leak, the stern having started; was compelled to throw overboard a quantity of flour, and to bear away for this port.—August 24, lat. 40, long. 72, spoke ship Ann Eliza, 6 days from New-York for Cork.—Capt. Anderson describes the gale of the 9th as being the most severe he ever experienced.

The brig Starling, Lawton, arrived at Liverpool July 16th, in 32 days from this port.

The sch'r Hiram, Shearman, of this port, was at Cronstadt June 15th, uncertain when to sail.

The ship Good-Intent, Lyndon, of this port, passed Elsineur June 21st, for St. Petersburgh.

The sch'r William, Sayer, of this port, from New-Orleans for Maracaibo, was spoken August 10th, lat. 29, 30,—the mate and two passengers had died; captain unwell.

The ship Ocean, Coggeshall, of this port, was at Cadiz July 25th, nearly discharged.

The schooner Alpheus and Nancy, Sanford, of this port, arrived at New-York on the 28th ult. 14 days from Turks-Island.

The brig Russell, Newton, of this port, was at Point Petre, August 4th, to sail in 4 days.

The brig Cynthia, Jencks, from Providence for Martinique, was wrecked at sea in the gale of the 8th ult.—The captain, mate, (John C. Benson, of this town) and cabin boy were drowned.—The rest of the crew have arrived at Marblehead, except the supercargo, who was carried to Nova Scotia. The survivors were on the wreck 5 days.

The gale on the 9th of August was extremely severe. It is supposed that a great number of vessels have foundered. A vessel arrived at New-York from Dublin, spoke, August 16th, lat. 42, 6, long. 58, the Jamaica fleet of 18 sail, homeward bound, in a very shattered condition—boarded the Lady Sinclair Captain Ramsay, who informed that they were 38 days out; that when they sailed they consisted of 80 sail, under convoy of the Warrior 74, and a sloop of war; that on the 10th August they experienced a severe hurricane, and that about 40 sail, together with their convoy, it is supposed went down; the others dispersed; the Warrior had two millions of dollars on board.

NEW-LONDON, AUG. 31.

Arrived brig Fame, Billings, 16 days from the Saints.—Sailed from Guadaloupe on the 9th inst. having been embargoed 3 days in consequence of an attack made on that island on the 8th. Capt. Billings saw the battle. The British were repulsed with great slaughter. Another attack was expected to be made on the 12th. The French forces fought to desperation, and were said to consist of only 700 troops of the line, besides citizens or militia. The English were supposed to be about 6000. The British said the French were very favorable posted for defence. The attack was at Cabesterre and Three Rivers.

The news of Napoleon's second abdication had not reached Guadaloupe.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTORY.

Rousmaniere & Barber,

Having employed a workman,

HAVE re-commenced the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS, and will shortly have for sale, an extensive Assortment of Patent

Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,

Made of the best Paper, and bound in a superior manner.

BINDING in its various branches, done at short notice.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS ruled to any pattern, made at short notice, and warranted as low as can be bought elsewhere in this State.

August 26, 1815.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

Rousmaniere & Barber,

Have just received,

THE 12th and 13th half Volume of the American Edition of the

New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

Subscribers will please call or send written orders for their Numbers; and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery.

Sept. 2, 1815.

SAMUEL F. GARDINER,

No. 104, Thames-street,

Has for Sale,

OLD London particular Madeira, Vidonia, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and Malaga WINES.

Genuine red Port, of late importation

A few cases red and white Claret, of a superior quality.

Old Cognac Brandy

Holland and American Gin

Old Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix Rum

A few baskets and boxes French Oil, of 12 bottles each, of late importations

Hibbert's London Brown Stout
do do brown Porter
do do pale Ale

A few bottles pure lime juice

Imported and American Cordial

Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong TEAS, of a very superior quality

Double and single refined, English loaf, American and brown SUGARS.

Coffee; No. 1 & 2 Chocolate

Box Raisins and Almonds

Mustard, cayenne, pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice

Basket and ground Salt; Starch

Half-pint Tumblers and other Glass

New-York Soap and sperm Candles

A few casks of New Rice, of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 2. 3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost, supposed to be Stolen,

A bluish-grey SURTOUT, single-breasted, with gilt bullet buttons, an upright collar and large cape; two buttons, with large blind button holes on each side of the Collar, and a row of small bullet buttons, on the right side of the Cape.—The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the Coat.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Sept. 1, 1815.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 10th inst. for supplying the U. S. Garrisons in the Harbour of Newport, with WOOD, for the ensuing Winter.—Apply to

SAMUEL WASHBURN,
Quarter-Master Light Artillery.

Fort-Wolcott, Sept. 1, 1815.

GREAT BARGAIN.

On FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction on the premises.

THAT Valuable Real ESTATE situated on the Parade, next east of Mr. *Charles Feke's*, consisting of a Lot of Land, with a large and convenient Dwelling-House thereon, a part of which is occupied for Offices, by the Collector and Naval Officer for this port.—The superior advantages of this Estate in point of situation and convenience over almost any other in Town, is too well known to require a description.—Conditions liberal, and made known at the Sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, August 30.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice, to go to Nantucket, a Lad of about 13 or 14 years of age—who will have an opportunity of living in a good family, and learning a trade.—Apply to

JAMES CENTER.

Newport, Sept 1.

In Town-Meeting, Newport, August 29, 1815.

VOTED and Resolved, That the Town-Treasurer be charged and directed to commence Prosecutions, after Ten Days public Notice in the Newspapers printed in this Town, on all Notes and demands due or which may become due, in his hands, belonging to the Town, unless the Town Council shall advise otherwise, on account of the supposed inability of the Debtor or Debtors to satisfy the Execution when obtained.

It is also further Voted and Resolved, That the Collector be charged (and directed forthwith to proceed by all means in his power, where payment is not immediately made, to enforce the Law for collecting of such Taxes as yet remain unpaid, and that three Commissioners be appointed, one of which to attend each Collector's Sale of Real Estate, and bid for the same to the amount of the Tax and Cost, and take the Deeds in their joint names in trust for the Town, and that they be authorized to give the Collector an Order on the Town Treasurer for the amount.

It is also Voted and Resolved, That the above Resolutions be printed in both the Newspapers in this Town.

Witness,

JONATHAN ALMY, *Town-Clerk.*

Poetry.

With Sir W Jones, it was a favorite opinion, "that all men are born with an equal capacity for improvement."—Accordingly Sir I Newton modestly declared, "that if he had done the world any service, it was due to nothing but industry and patient thought."—Sir W. Jones having maintained the above-mentioned opinion in conversation with a friend, Thomas Law, Esq received the following unpremeditated reply:—

"Sir William, you attempt, in vain,
By depth of reason to maintain,
That all men's talents are the same,
And they, not nature, are to blame.
Whate'er you say, where'er you write,
Proves your opponents in the right:
Lest genius should be ill-defined
I term it your *superior mind*,
Hence to your friends 'tis plainly shewn,
You're ignorant of yourself alone."

Sir William Jones's Answer.

"Ah! but too well, dear friend, I know
My memory weak, my reason slow,
My memory by art improv'd,
My mind by baseless trifles mov'd.
Give me (thus high my pride I raise)
The ploughman's or the gardener's praise,
With patient and unceasing toil,
To meliorate a stubborn soil,
And say, (no higher meed I ask,)
With zeal hast thou perform'd thy task.
Praise, of which virtuous minds may boast,
They best confer, who merit most."

New and Cheap GOODS

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
At the Sign of the Eagle—and
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co
No. 157, Thames-street.

OFFER for Sale, an elegant and extensive assortment of fresh imported ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.—*Also*, A great variety of American manufactured Goods, together with a quantity of excellent Cotton yarn and Weaver's slays, of all numbers.—All which they will sell cheap for cash.
Newport, June 30. tf

JAMES TOWNSEND & Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store, No. 82, Thames-street, recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general Assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.
Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.
Newport, May 5.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE S. TOMPKINS,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has just received and offers for sale at his Store, No. 152, Thames-street, a general Assortment of Fancy GOODS, among which are the following:—Plated Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowl and cream pots; plated candlesticks and castors; black and coquelico tea trays and waiters; planished tin, tea and coffee pots; knives and forks; scissors; razors; snuffers and trays; morocco pocket-books and purses; tortoise shell combs; warranted gold beads; gold and silver watch chains; keys and seals; silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; together with a variety of gold rings, finger rings, breast pins, &c &c all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in this State.
N B—Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery, repaired at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.
Newport, July 21.

NEW CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has, in addition to his former machinery, erected a new machine for carding Wool of the finest quality; and will be able in future to have Wool of all grades carded in the best manner.
He also continues the coloring and finishing Woolen cloths, as usual, and will also manufacture common or merino wool into plains, sattinetts, cassimeres flannels, &c. on very reasonable terms.
While the subscriber thanks his numerous friends and customers for the many favors received, he takes the liberty of urging the payment of outstanding accounts, a multiplicity of which are now unsettled on his books.
SAMUEL CLARKE.
Portsmouth, July 20.

New Hardware Store.

Anthony V. Taylor,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has opened a Hardware Store at No. 136, Thames-street, where he has for sale a general Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.
Constantly on hand,
Wrought and cut Nails, of every description, a quantity of Iron hollow Ware, Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.
Newport, June 30.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, at his store, No 67, Thames-street:—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; 4 bales blue and mixt ditto: 1 do. do Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres; Manchester shirtings and cambricks; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.
Also, just landed from sch'r Leander,
7 hhds prime Richmond Tobacco,
54 kegs Negro-head ditto.
86 barrels Flour.
Likewise for Sale,
200 bbls Herring—10 kegs Butter
10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.
Newport, March 10.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ have removed their Counting-Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.
Newport, June 17.

Beef, Duck, &c.

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck
20 do. Ravens Do
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,
For Sale, on reasonable terms, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.
Newport, March 10.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received, and for Sale on Langley's Wharf.

A General Assortment of LUMBER, consisting of clear, merchantable and refuse Machias Boards. Plank, Shinglles, joice, laths, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.
Newport, June 30.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers and Feather BEDS, from 20 to 45 Dollars, and MATTRESSES, kept constantly for sale, by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No 2, Charles-street.
Newport, March 10.

CRANSTON & SHAW,
Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable Terms, at their Store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR
400 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do. Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 Do
22 do. Refuse Do
6 boxes Chocolate—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil
Newport, Nov. 4.

FOR SALE,

THAT well framed Building, situated in Bridge-street, directly opposite the house of Capt. C. Gorton, and improved hitherto as a Cabinet-maker's shop; together with the Lot on which it stands.—It was calculated for, and is capable of being easily converted into a convenient Dwelling-house.—For terms which will be low, apply to
JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co
Newport, June 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from the State, requests all persons who have demands against him, to present the same for payment.—He also requests payment from all those who are indebted to him.
GOLD S. SILLIMAN.
Newport, July 27.

THE Subscriber would give notice, that he has taken the Office lately occupied by Gold S. Silliman, Esq in Newport, where he will attend to any professional business which may be committed to his care
GEORGE FOSTER.
Newport, July 28

Important Arrival!
This Day Opened, and for Sale at
JOSEPH W. EDDY's
Fancy and Variety Store,
THE FOLLOWING
CHOICE GOODS.

Green and white Lustrings	Furniture chintz
6-4 & 5-4 Grecian Shawls, patterns new and elegant,	Mourning calicoes
Italian black crapes	Light fancy do.
Lilac and purple hair cord & tape strip'd Muslins	Undress'd do.
Jaconet Muslins	Dark 4-4 ginghams
do. handkerchiefs for cravats	Buff and pink do.
Plain and figur'd leno's	black bombazets
Brown cotton bandanna and madras handkerchiefs	Black and blue fatinets
Cotton cassimeres and dimities	7-4 damask table Cloths, at the sterling cost
4-4 & 6-4 white cambrics	Russian crimp'd napkins
	White and color'd cotton hose
	White fring'd satin Ribbons
	British shirtings. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Broadcloths and Sattinets, and a variety of Goods, too numerous to particularise, which will be sold at less Spices than has been usual in Newport.
☞ J. W. EDDY returns his thanks for encouragement given him in his business; and solicits the call of his friends on the Island, and of his fellow-citizens; every indulgence in his power will be afforded; and nothing *charged* for shewing Goods.
Newport, July 19

WOOLLEN GOODS.

TROTT & BUMSTEAD,
No. 30, State-street, BOSTON,
HAVE RECEIVED,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Bales *low priced* WOOLLEN GOODS consisting of Flannels, Blankets, Cloths plains, coatings, duffils, kerseymeres, wildbores, bombazets, tartain plaids, &c. They were purchased in England at a time when these kind of Goods were 25 per cent. less than present prices.—They will be sold at a fair advance per package.
Boston, August 4. 8w

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of Two Decrees of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c will be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day after.

ALL the right, title and interest of Edward Stanhope, deceased, in and to Two Lots of Land, situated in Newport, one on Easton's Point, which is numbered 117, in the survey of said Point, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing—The other, a Lot in Broad-street, with a Dwelling-House, Bake-house, and stable thereon standing, being the late residence of the deceased; together with the right of dower of Mary Stanhope, widow of said Edward in both said Estates.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.
MARY STANHOPE, *Adm'x,*
And Guardian to the children of said Edward Stanhope, deceased.
Newport, August 11.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his late Dwelling-House in Newport; or to exchange it for a Farm on the Island, he should approve; or to Rent it.
Apply to Audley Clarke, Esq. Newport; or the Subscriber in Boston
WALTER CHANNING.
July 9, 1815.

For Sale, or To Let,

To satisfy a Mortgage.

STORE, No. — Bannister's wharf, now occupied by Wm. G. Burroughs; being the lower store on the south side of said wharf.—For further particulars, apply to
CONSTANT TABER.
Newport, June 14, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Estate late belonging to Capt. *David Huntington*, deceased, situated in Elm-street, on the Point, consisting of a Dwelling-House, with 5 rooms on a floor, in good repair, with a stable, coach and wood-house, a good garden, and well of water. For terms, apply to *Elizabeth Huntington*, Tiverton, or to
DAVID WILLIAMS.
Who has for sale, Two second-hand Quadrants, a number of Charts and nautical Tracts.—*Also for sale,* A quantity of the celebrated Pasmore's Scythes.
Newport, 24th of 6th mo 1815.

To Let,

THE Brick House, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to
S. MALBONE.
Newport, April 7.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-Street.

HAS just received an extensive supply of the above articles, and now offers for sale a very complete assortment, at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms
Newport, June 30.

V. WIGHTMAN,
No. 172, Thames-Street.

HAS just received an Assortment of American Goods, consisting of shirtings, checks, stripes, chambrays, and ginghams; and in a few days he will receive a supply of Bedticks, Weaving yarn, knitting cotton and threads of various colours, which will be sold at the lowest factory prices.—He has also received from Boston, an Assortment of European GOODS, among which are, colour'd and white Cambrics, corded and figur'd Muslins, plain and figur'd leno, and Scotch sheer muslins, cambric ginghams, British shirtings, Calicoes, fine Dimities and Bombazets, Vestings, ladies long silk Gloves, black silk and cotton bandanna handkerchiefs, large chintz Shawls, and many other articles; all which will be sold cheap for cash.
Newport, August 10.

J. M. WEAVER, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75. Thames-street, and south corner of Bannister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.
☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.
Newport, Feb. 23.

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE,
Offer for Sale, at their Store on Dean's Wharf,

SIXTY Hogsheads very superior quality Retailing MOLASSES, just received from Cape Henry.—19 bags green Coffee, entitled to debenture; 20 bags white ditto, for family use; 30 bbls. Alexandria superfine Flour.
ALSO,
An Assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries.
Newport, July 20.

JOHN B. LYON,
Has for sale,

SIX good ANCHORS, suitable for vessels from 100 to 600 Tons burthen.
Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.
Cambooses, stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above
Also, 3000 feet first quality Romsdall's Oars; 10 tons Iron ballast;—Bread, Beef, Pork, &c.
Newport, July 27

FOR SALE.

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the Ship TWO-CATHARINES, 366 tons, now lying at Dighton, and built by David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a large size, and made of the best St. Petersburgh Hemp.—She has also a full suit of sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship—The Ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long-boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water-casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, Feb. 23.

FOR SALE,

NINE-SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET, about 350 Tons burthen, now laying at Gardner's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JOHN COGGESHALL,
Who has also for Sale,
50 Barrels FLOUR.
20 do. New York CIDER.
Also, to Let, One-Half of a House in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house in Cross-street, leading to the Point.
Newport, June 2

To Let,

And Immediate possession given.

A New two-story HOUSE, with a Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm in Middletown.—If required, a Garden will be let with the House—Any person wishing a pleasant country residence, during the summer months, cannot fail of being pleased with the situation.—For terms, &c. apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, May 10.

Charts, Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER
INFORM Masters of Vessels and Seamen, that they continue to keep for sale, at their *Book, Stationery and Chart Store*, No 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (*new edition*)—Ship-Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Sextants, Dividers, Log-book Paper, Navigation Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best Sealing Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America

ALSO,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, West-Indies, &c &c

AND

A large assortment of Commercial and Custom House BLANKS, comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.
March 11, 1815

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A New, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockinetts, Velvets, Plains, Flannels baizes, hosiery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, satinetts, keens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c—Also a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen Goods—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 26.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

Michael Freeborn, & Co.
Offer for Sale at their Store on Point.

General Assortment of Groceries, &c. among which the following:—Hogsheads of prime West-India Rum; 6 crates Crockery Ware; 10 boxes New-York Soap; straws Tumblers; 20 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour; 2 Pipes Gin; a quantity of Corn Meal
ALSO,
A Quantity of Lumber and Wood will be kept constantly for sale on the Wharf—all of which will be sold cheap as can be purchased in Newport
Newport, July 7.

William White,

No 21, Long-Wharf—*Has for Sale*
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff
Newport, Feb. 17.

William White

Has Removed from No. 11 to Long-Wharf, where he has for sale a general Assortment of Groceries by wholesale and retail—Also,
332 coils Cordage, of different sizes
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. length 45 fathoms
11500 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, steamers and horn lantorns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, first quality
A few barrels prime Beef, and 300 bushels Salt.
Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.
N B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an attorney for collection
Newport, Jan. 14, 1815

Collector's Notice.

THE Freeholders and other inhabitants of the Town of Newport who are in arrears for Town and State Taxes, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Estates will be advertised and sold according to law.
GIDEON PALMER, Collector.
Newport, July 21.

To Let,

THE House now occupied by *Appleby*, next door to Lillery's, Esq. and opposite Liberty Hall—For terms, apply to
SILAS D
Newport, April 21.